



The Influence of Inflation, Unemployment, and Human Development Index on Economic Growth in Indonesia from an Islamic Economic Perspective

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Abstract

Economic growth remains a key indicator of national development; however, its sustainability is closely influenced by macroeconomic stability and the quality of human resources. High inflation and unemployment can hinder economic performance, while improvements in the Human Development Index (HDI) may strengthen long-term growth capacity. Therefore, this study aims to examine the effects of inflation, unemployment, and HDI on Indonesia's economic growth during the 1994–2023 period and to interpret the findings from an Islamic economic perspective. This research employs a quantitative approach using annual time-series data obtained from the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Data were analyzed using the Error Correction Model (ECM) with EViews 12 to capture both short-run and long-run relationships among variables. The results indicate that inflation, unemployment, and HDI jointly explain 99.07% of the variation in economic growth in the long run. Partially, inflation and unemployment exert significant negative effects on economic growth, whereas HDI has a significant positive effect in both the short and long run. Furthermore, the error correction term ($ECT = -0.318$) confirms a stable adjustment mechanism, indicating that deviations from long-run equilibrium are corrected at a speed of 31.8% per year, with equilibrium restored within approximately three years. From an Islamic economic perspective, these findings support the objectives of *maqashid al-shariah*, particularly the protection of wealth (*hifdz al-mal*), life (*hifdz al-nafs*), and intellect (*hifdz al-aql*). The study concludes that sustainable economic growth requires not only output expansion but also price stability, employment creation, and continuous improvement in human development.

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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth remains one of the primary indicators used to assess a country's development performance. Nevertheless, sustainable economic growth is not merely reflected in rising output and income levels but is also influenced by macroeconomic stability, labor market conditions, and the quality of human development. During the last three decades, Indonesia has experienced various economic transformations shaped by periods of stability, financial crises, and global disruptions. The Asian Financial Crisis of 1997–1998, the Global Financial Crisis of 2008, and the COVID-19 pandemic each generated different pressures on inflation, unemployment, and human development outcomes. These factors interact dynamically and collectively determine the direction and quality of economic growth. Consequently, understanding the relationship among inflation, unemployment, and the Human Development Index (HDI) is essential for developing effective and sustainable economic policies.

The 1997–1998 Asian Financial Crisis represents one of the most significant economic shocks in Indonesia's modern history. During this period, soaring inflation, sharp currency depreciation, and rising unemployment revealed the vulnerability of the national economy to both internal and external disturbances. The crisis substantially reduced purchasing power, weakened production activities, and increased poverty levels. Although Indonesia gradually recovered and demonstrated stronger economic resilience during the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, subsequent challenges

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continued to expose structural weaknesses within the economy. The COVID-19 pandemic further demonstrated that economic growth can rapidly deteriorate when labor markets, public health systems, and economic activities experience simultaneous disruptions. These recurring crises highlight the importance of examining the determinants of economic growth through a long-term analytical perspective that encompasses different phases of economic development and recovery.

From the perspective of Islamic economics, economic growth is not solely evaluated through aggregate production or income expansion but also through the realization of justice, welfare, and social balance. Economic instability arising from inflation and unemployment is often associated with structural distortions that undermine societal well-being. Al-Maqrizi, in *Ighāthat al-Ummah bi-Kashf al-Ghumamah*, argued that inflation can emerge from speculation, hoarding, corruption, and ineffective public policies, all of which create economic injustice (Azharuddin & Firdawati, 2023). This perspective is consistent with the message contained in Surah Ar-Rum verse 41, which states that corruption and disorder on land and sea result from human actions and deviations from righteous principles. Furthermore, the Qur'anic principle expressed in Surah Al-Hasyr verse 7 emphasizes that wealth should not circulate exclusively among the affluent, reflecting the importance of equitable distribution in economic development. Therefore, economic growth should be assessed not only by its magnitude but also by its ability to improve welfare and maintain social justice.

The urgency of investigating inflation, unemployment, and HDI simultaneously becomes increasingly evident when observing Indonesia's post-crisis development trajectory. Although inflation has generally remained more manageable and unemployment has gradually declined over time, improvements in human development have not always progressed proportionally. During certain periods, economic growth continued to increase while social vulnerabilities persisted, particularly during external shocks and public health emergencies. Similarly, stable inflation and declining unemployment have not automatically translated into substantial improvements in living standards and human welfare. These conditions suggest that economic growth is influenced by a complex interaction among macroeconomic and social variables rather than by a single determinant. As a result, a comprehensive examination of these factors is necessary to better understand the dynamics of economic growth in Indonesia.

The relationship between human development and economic growth has been extensively discussed in previous studies. According to the Augmented Solow Model, improvements in human capital contribute significantly to productivity enhancement and long-term economic expansion (Mankiw et al., 1992). Empirical evidence generally supports this proposition. Puttitanun and Lerskullawat (2025) found that HDI serves as a catalyst for national income growth, while Wahyudi et al. (2023) reported a significant positive contribution of HDI to economic growth across lower-middle-income countries. However, contradictory findings also exist. Viddy et al. (2019) found that HDI does not significantly influence economic growth in Indonesia, whereas Prawoto and Tri Basuki (2020) identified a significant negative relationship associated with the burden of education and healthcare expenditures on household income. These inconsistencies indicate that the contribution of human development to economic growth may vary depending on economic structures, institutional conditions, and development contexts.

Contradictory findings are also evident in studies examining unemployment and inflation. The inverse relationship between unemployment and economic growth predicted by Okun's Law is supported by Niken et al. (2023) in Ethiopia, Mohamed and Abdi (2024) in Somalia, and Uddin and Rahman (2023) across developing countries. In contrast, Aminda et al. (2024) found that unemployment does not significantly affect economic growth in Gorontalo, while Hlongwane and Daw (2021) reported a similar result in South Africa. Interestingly, Islam et al. (2021) identified a positive relationship between unemployment and economic growth in Saudi Arabia due to extensive government intervention and subsidy programs. Similar inconsistencies appear in studies on inflation. Gebeyehu Yismaw (2019), Adaramola and Dada (2020), and Mandeya and Ho (2021) concluded that inflation negatively affects economic growth. However, Azam and Khan (2022) demonstrated the existence of an inflation threshold below which inflation may stimulate economic activity, while Louail et al. (2024) reported comparable findings in Saudi Arabia. These mixed results indicate that the relationships among inflation, unemployment, HDI, and economic growth remain inconclusive and may differ across countries, time periods, and economic conditions.

Despite the growing body of literature, several important gaps remain. First, previous studies have generally focused on individual determinants of economic growth rather than simultaneously examining inflation, unemployment, and HDI within a unified framework. Second, many studies have concentrated on specific regions or shorter observation periods, limiting their ability to capture long-term dynamics across multiple phases of crisis and recovery. Third, research integrating conventional macroeconomic analysis with Islamic economic perspectives remains relatively limited, particularly in the Indonesian context. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effects of inflation, unemployment, and the Human Development Index on Indonesia's economic growth during the period 1994–2023 using the Error Correction Model (ECM) approach and to interpret the findings through the lens of Islamic economics. The study contributes theoretically by enriching the literature on macroeconomic growth and Islamic economics and contributes practically by providing policy insights for promoting more resilient, inclusive, and equitable economic development in Indonesia.

METHOD

This study employs a quantitative approach as its primary analytical framework, as it allows for the systematic processing of numerical data using statistical techniques to derive objective and measurable conclusions. The data utilized in this study are secondary in nature, obtained from official documents, reports, and publications released by third-party institutions, including the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The variables analyzed include inflation, unemployment rate, and the Human Development Index (HDI) as independent variables, while Indonesia's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) serves as the dependent variable. The observation period spans from 1994 to 2023. The population encompasses all Indonesian economic data related to inflation, unemployment, HDI, and real GDP during this period. Saturated sampling is applied, meaning that the entire population of 30 annual data points is included as the research sample.

The research instruments are based on secondary data and official economic records. Data validation and preparation involved stationarity testing to determine the integration order, descriptive statistical analysis, cointegration testing, and estimation of the long-run relationships (level) as well as short-run dynamics using the Error Correction Model (ECM). Diagnostic tests were conducted to evaluate normality, autocorrelation, heteroskedasticity, and parameter stability. All data processing was conducted using EViews 12, ensuring that the procedures are reproducible by other researchers.

The empirical model adopts the ECM approach to simultaneously capture long-run and short-run relationships between inflation, unemployment, HDI, and economic growth. Based on cointegration theory, the model is formulated in two stages. The long-run (level) equations describe the equilibrium relationships among variables, expressed in their level forms as follows:

$$\text{LN_GDP}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{LN_INFLATION}_t + \beta_2 \text{LN_UNEMPLOYMENT}_t + \beta_3 \text{HDI}_t + \varepsilon_t$$

where LN_GDP_t is the natural logarithm of Indonesia's real GDP at period *t*, LN_INFLATION_t is the natural logarithm of the inflation rate, LN_UNEMPLOYMENT_t is the natural logarithm of the open unemployment rate, HDI_t represents the Human Development Index (scale 0–1), and ε_t is the error term.

The short-run equation (ECM) captures adjustment dynamics and the speed of convergence toward long-run equilibrium, formulated as follows:

$$\Delta \text{LN_GDP}_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \Delta \text{LN_INFLATION}_t + \alpha_2 \Delta \text{LN_UNEMPLOYMENT}_t + \alpha_3 \Delta \text{HDI}_t + \alpha_4 \text{ECT}_{t-1} + \nu_t$$

where Δ denotes the first-difference operator, ECT_{*t*-1} is the one-period lag of the residual from the long-run equation, and ν_t is the error term.

Ethical considerations were strictly observed throughout the study, including the exclusive use of publicly accessible data, transparent procedures for data processing and interpretation, and adherence to principles of academic integrity and objectivity. These measures ensure that the methodology is fully replicable by other researchers and that the findings are reliable and unbiased.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The results of this study are presented in a systematic sequence, beginning with preliminary tests, followed by long-run and short-run estimations, and concluding with the assessment of cointegration among variables. Initially, the stationarity of the time series data was examined using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test to ensure suitability for subsequent econometric analysis. After confirming that all variables became stationary at their first differences, the long-run relationships among inflation, unemployment, the Human Development Index (HDI), and GDP were estimated using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) approach. Subsequently, the existence of cointegration was tested to determine whether the variables share a stable long-term equilibrium, allowing for the implementation of the Error Correction Model (ECM). Finally, short-run dynamics were analyzed using the ECM framework to capture immediate adjustments and the speed at which deviations from long-run equilibrium are corrected. The following sections detail the findings of each analytical stage, highlighting both the direction and magnitude of the effects of the independent variables on economic growth.

Stationarity Test Results

Table 1 presents the results of the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test conducted to assess the stationarity of the variables. The stationarity test is essential to ensure that the time series data do not produce spurious regression results. The LN_INFLATION variable shows a probability value of 0.0493 at the level, indicating that it is stationary, and it remains stationary after first differencing with a probability value of 0.0025. The LN_UNEMPLOYMENT variable is non-stationary at the level ($p = 0.8561$) but becomes stationary after first differencing ($p = 0.0000$). Similarly, the HDI variable is non-stationary at the level ($p = 0.9845$) and achieves stationarity after first differencing ($p = 0.0003$). The LN_GDP variable follows the same pattern, being non-stationary at the level ($p = 0.9742$) and stationary after first differencing ($p = 0.0016$). Overall, all variables meet the stationarity requirement after first differencing, allowing the analysis to proceed to long-run estimation and ECM modeling.

Table 1. Results of the Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit Root Test

No	Variable	At Level (p-value)	Stationarity at Level	First Difference (p-value)	Stationarity at First Difference
1	LN_INFLATION	0.0493	Stationary	0.0025	Stationary
2	LN_UNEMPLOYMENT	0.8561	Non-stationary	0.0000	Stationary
3	HDI (IPM)	0.9845	Non-stationary	0.0003	Stationary
4	LN_GDP	0.9742	Non-stationary	0.0016	Stationary

Results of the Long-Run Model Estimation

Table 2 reports the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation results for the long-run model. The constant term of 31.91530 represents the natural logarithm of GDP when all independent variables remain unchanged. LN_INFLATION has a coefficient of -0.035037, suggesting that a 1% increase in inflation reduces GDP by approximately 0.035%, confirming the negative impact of inflation on economic performance. LN_UNEMPLOYMENT has a coefficient of -0.119232, indicating that a 1% increase in unemployment reduces GDP by 0.119%, highlighting labor market effects on growth. In contrast, HDI exhibits a strong positive effect with a coefficient of 7.268683, implying that a 0.01-point increase in HDI raises GDP by about 7.27%. This result underscores the critical role of human capital and development quality in sustaining long-term economic growth.

Table 2. Results of the Ordinary Least Squares Estimation (Long-Run)

Variable	Coefficient	Interpretation
Constant	31.91530	Baseline GDP level
LN_INFLATION	-0.035037	1% increase reduces GDP by 0.035%
LN_UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.119232	1% increase reduces GDP by 0.119%

Variable	Coefficient	Interpretation
HDI	7.268683 7.27%	0.01-point increase in HDI raises GDP by

Cointegration Test Results

The cointegration test confirms the presence of a long-run equilibrium relationship among the variables. Table 3 shows the ADF value for the Error Correction Term (ECT) at 0.00128, which is below the 5% significance level. This indicates that deviations from long-run equilibrium are systematically corrected over time, validating the suitability of the ECM approach for capturing both short-run adjustments and long-run dynamics.

Table 3. Results of the Cointegration Test

Variable	ADF (p-value)	Stationarity
ECT	0.00128	Stationary

Results of the Short-Run Model Estimation (ECM)

Table 4 presents the short-run estimation results using the Error Correction Model (ECM). The constant term is 0.021412, indicating a baseline GDP growth of 2.14% when changes in inflation, unemployment, and HDI are zero. The coefficient of $\Delta \text{LN_INFLATION}$ is -0.024625, showing that a 1% increase in inflation decreases GDP growth by 0.025% in the short run. $\Delta \text{LN_UNEMPLOYMENT}$ has a coefficient of -0.094251, suggesting that a 1% increase in unemployment reduces GDP growth by 0.094%. ΔHDI has a coefficient of 3.297445, implying that a 0.01-point increase in HDI raises GDP growth by 3.30%. Finally, the $\text{ECT}(-1)$ coefficient of -0.318160 is statistically significant, indicating that approximately 31.8% of the previous period's disequilibrium is corrected each year, which demonstrates the economy's self-correcting mechanism toward long-run equilibrium.

Table 4. Results of the Short-Run ECM Estimation

Variable	Coefficient	Interpretation
Constant	0.021412	Baseline short-run GDP growth (2.14%)
$\Delta \text{LN_INFLATION}$	-0.024625 0.025%	1% increase reduces GDP growth by
$\Delta \text{LN_UNEMPLOYMENT}$	-0.094251 0.094%	1% increase reduces GDP growth by
ΔHDI	3.297445	0.01-point increase in HDI raises GDP growth by 3.30%
$\text{ECT}(-1)$	-0.318160	31.8% of disequilibrium corrected annually

The short-run results reinforce the long-run findings, showing that inflation and unemployment negatively affect GDP growth, whereas improvements in human development consistently enhance economic performance. The statistically significant ECT term confirms the validity of the ECM framework, capturing both the speed of adjustment and the convergence to equilibrium. These results indicate that policymakers should target simultaneous interventions in inflation control, labor market stabilization, and human development to achieve sustainable and resilient economic growth.

Discussion

The findings show that inflation has a negative and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth in both the short run and the long run. This result indicates that inflationary pressure does not merely reduce purchasing power temporarily but also weakens the broader structure of economic activity through uncertainty, declining real income, and reduced investment confidence. In macroeconomic theory, inflation becomes harmful when it distorts price signals, increases production costs, and discourages long-term planning by firms and households (Andersen & Gruen, 1995). This finding is consistent with Adaramola and Dada (2020) in Nigeria, Gebeyehu Yismaw

(2019) in Ethiopia, Mandeya and Ho (2021) in South Africa, Atigala et al. (2022) in Sri Lanka, and Panigrahi et al. (2020) in ASEAN countries, all of which found that inflation tends to weaken economic growth. In the Indonesian context, the negative effect can be understood through the historical experience of the 1998 crisis, when extremely high inflation eroded household consumption and disrupted production activities. Thus, price stability is not only a monetary objective but also a fundamental condition for maintaining sustainable growth.

However, the negative effect of inflation found in this study also needs to be interpreted critically because previous literature suggests that the inflation-growth relationship is not always linear. Azam and Khan (2022) found that inflation below a certain threshold may stimulate economic activity in developing countries, while Louail et al. (2024) identified a similar threshold effect in Saudi Arabia. The difference between these studies and the present finding may be explained by Indonesia's long observation period, which includes extreme inflation during the 1997–1998 crisis and several episodes of external shocks. In other words, the Indonesian case shows that when inflation exceeds a tolerable level, its potential short-term stimulus effect disappears and is replaced by a destructive effect on growth. This finding therefore does not necessarily reject the threshold theory but refines it by showing that the benefits of mild inflation are highly context-dependent. From an Islamic economic perspective, this result also strengthens Al-Maqrizi's view that inflation caused by speculation, hoarding, corruption, and inappropriate public policies represents economic injustice that damages social welfare (Azharuddin & Firdawati, 2023). Inflation, in this sense, is not only a technical monetary issue but also a moral-economic problem because it transfers the burden of instability to society, especially low-income groups.

The estimation results also reveal that unemployment has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in both the short run and the long run. This finding confirms that unemployment represents an inefficient use of human resources and directly reduces aggregate production capacity. Theoretically, this supports Okun's Law, which explains an inverse relationship between unemployment and output growth. The result is consistent with Mohamed and Abdi (2024), who confirmed the relevance of Okun's Law in Somalia, and Uddin and Rahman (2023), who found that unemployment weakens economic growth across developing countries. Niken et al. (2023) also showed that unemployment, inflation, and growth are closely connected in Ethiopia, while Xesibe and Nyasha (2020) found a similar negative relationship in South Africa. In Indonesia, the long-run effect of unemployment may be stronger because prolonged unemployment can reduce skills, weaken productivity, and limit household purchasing power. Therefore, unemployment should be treated not only as a labor market problem but also as a structural barrier to national economic growth.

Nevertheless, this finding differs from several studies that reported weak or insignificant effects of unemployment on economic growth. Hlongwane and Daw (2021) found that unemployment did not significantly affect growth in South Africa, while Aminda et al. (2024) reported an insignificant relationship in Gorontalo Province. Islam et al. (2021) even found a positive relationship between unemployment and GDP in Saudi Arabia, which may be explained by strong government subsidies and state-led economic intervention. These differences indicate that the effect of unemployment depends heavily on economic structure, social protection systems, and the role of government in sustaining household income. In Indonesia, where labor absorption remains closely related to household consumption and informal-sector resilience, unemployment tends to produce a stronger negative effect on output. Tjahjanto et al. (2023) also emphasized that unemployment reduction is closely linked to economic growth, HDI, and educational participation, showing that labor market improvement requires broader human development policies. From the perspective of Islamic economics, unemployment contradicts the values of productivity, responsibility, and social welfare emphasized in classical Islamic thought. Chapra (2008) argues that development should support human dignity and social well-being, while Ibn Khaldun's view of work and civilization implies that productive labor is essential for economic circulation and social stability.

The results further indicate that the Human Development Index has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in both the short run and the long run. This finding means that improvements in education, health, and decent living standards contribute to higher productivity and stronger economic performance. The result supports the Augmented Solow Model, which places human capital as a crucial determinant of long-term growth (Mankiw et al., 1992). Empirically, this

finding is in line with Puttitanun and Lerskullawat (2025), who found that HDI acts as a catalyst for national income, and Wahyudi et al. (2023), who reported a positive effect of HDI on growth in lower-middle-income countries. Similar conclusions were also reached by Stevy Sama et al. (2024) in Cameroon and Wijaya et al. (2021) in Romania, where human development was shown to strengthen productivity and labor force capacity. In the Indonesian context, the positive effect of HDI suggests that growth is increasingly supported by improvements in human quality rather than merely by capital accumulation or natural resources. Therefore, investment in human development should be viewed as a central growth strategy, not as a complementary social policy.

At the same time, the positive effect of HDI should not be interpreted without considering structural limitations. Some previous studies found different results, such as Viddy et al. (2019), who reported that HDI had no significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth, and Prawoto and Tri Basuki (2020), who found a negative relationship in Yogyakarta due to the high burden of education and health costs on household income. Puspita Sari and Purbadharmaja (2025) also found that HDI may have a positive but insignificant effect when improvements in human quality are not fully absorbed by the local economy. These differences suggest that the contribution of HDI to growth depends on whether education and health improvements are connected to productive employment opportunities. In this study, the long-run positive effect indicates that Indonesia's gradual improvement in HDI over the 1994–2023 period has eventually strengthened growth capacity. However, the finding also implies that human development policies must be accompanied by labor market reform, industrial absorption, and equitable access to education and health services. Thus, this study extends the Augmented Solow Model by showing that human capital contributes more effectively to growth when supported by inclusive institutional and social conditions.

The Islamic economic interpretation strengthens the conceptual contribution of these findings by shifting the discussion of growth from a purely output-based perspective to a welfare-oriented framework. In the *maqashid al-sharia* perspective, economic development should protect wealth, life, intellect, lineage, and religion, so that growth must be evaluated by its ability to promote justice and human flourishing. Nurlinda (2024) explains that Al-Ghazali's thought remains relevant for integrating Islamic spirituality and economic development, particularly in understanding welfare beyond material indicators. Chapra (2000, 2008) also argues that development in Islam should not be reduced to GDP expansion but must aim at the realization of *maslahah* and social justice. Within this framework, inflation threatens the protection of wealth because it reduces the real value of income, unemployment threatens the protection of life and family welfare, and low HDI weakens the protection of intellect and human dignity. The Qur'anic principle in Surah Ar-Ra'd verse 11 also provides a normative basis that transformation requires active improvement in human quality and social conditions. Therefore, this study contributes a more integrated understanding of economic growth by connecting empirical macroeconomic analysis with Islamic normative principles.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that quality economic growth in Indonesia requires simultaneous control of inflation, reduction of unemployment, and improvement of human development. The ECM result showing an adjustment speed of 31.8% per year indicates that the economy needs time to return to equilibrium after shocks, so policy responses should not be short-term, fragmented, or reactive. This has practical implications for the government, Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance, Bappenas, and related institutions in designing coordinated policies that combine price stability, employment creation, and human capital development. Theoretically, this study fills a gap in previous literature by analyzing inflation, unemployment, and HDI simultaneously within a long-term Indonesian time-series framework and interpreting the results through Islamic economics. Its novelty lies in demonstrating that macroeconomic stability and human development are not separate policy domains but mutually reinforcing foundations of equitable growth. However, the findings should also be read with caution because the study uses annual data from one country and includes only three independent variables, leaving other determinants such as investment, institutional quality, inequality, trade openness, and political stability outside the model. Future studies may extend this framework using quarterly data, cross-country comparisons, or additional institutional variables to provide a broader understanding of sustainable growth from both conventional and Islamic economic perspectives.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, this study concludes that inflation, unemployment, and the Human Development Index (HDI) are important determinants of Indonesia's economic growth during the 1994–2023 period. In the long run, these variables collectively explain 99.07% of the variation in economic growth, with inflation and unemployment exerting significant negative effects, while HDI has a significant positive effect. The same pattern is also observed in the short run, indicating that macroeconomic stability and human development consistently influence economic performance across different time horizons. Furthermore, the Error Correction Term (ECT) coefficient of -0.318 indicates that approximately 31.8% of any deviation from long-run equilibrium is corrected each year, implying that the Indonesian economy requires about three years to fully return to its equilibrium path after experiencing internal or external shocks. From an Islamic economic perspective, these findings affirm that uncontrolled inflation and rising unemployment contradict the objectives of preserving wealth (hifdz al-mal) and protecting human welfare (hifdz al-nafs), whereas improvements in HDI support the preservation of intellect (hifdz al-aql) and the realization of public welfare (maslahah). Therefore, economic growth should not be evaluated solely in terms of GDP expansion but also in terms of its ability to promote distributive justice, strengthen human development, and achieve comprehensive prosperity (falah) in accordance with the principles of maqashid al-sharia.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT

LN designed the study, led the implementation of activities, and provided critical feedback to enhance academic quality. MW collected, processed, analyzed, and interpreted the data.

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